Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

United States as compared with the same latitudes in the Atlantic coast is said to be due to the fact that "the Pacific yields warmer winds than the Atlantic" (page 55). The influence of the westerly drift is evidently not suspected. The idea that mountains are necessarily metalliferous is inferred (page 23).

As a geographic reader the book has some value. The illustrations are interesting although they do not especially illustrate the text and but seldom is reference made to them. The chapter on cities from a geographic point of view is well written. F. V. EMERSON.

Elementary Physiography. By Rollin D. Salisbury. xi and 351 pp., maps and diagrams, profiles and other illustrations. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1910.

This is an abbreviated edition of the author's Briefer Course and is intended for schools in which only half a year is given to the subject. The terse, vigorous style and logical arrangement which characterize Prof. Salisbury's text-books are retained in the shorter volume.

The author has shortened the course not in general by omitting topics but by abbreviating and simplifying them. This leaves a large number of topics to be assimilated by the high school student in about four months. It is probable that better results would be obtained by amplifying a smaller number of the more important topics.

A valuable feature that has been retained almost in its entirety in the shorter volume is the discussions of the life relations to the various inorganic factors and these discussions are especially valuable in that the instances are specific instead of general. Prof. Salisbury in his latest text-book does not follow some geographers who would lay more emphasis upon life responses and less upon physiographic processes and results. The life element, although excellently treated forms an incidental rather than a vital part of his discussions. The illustrations are well chosen and are so used as to form an integral part of the text. F. V. EMERSON.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Descriptive Meteorology. By Willis L. Moore, LL.D., Sc.D., Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. pp. xviii—344. Charts 45. Figs. 81. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1910.

Seventeen years have elapsed since the publication of Professor W. M. Davis's admirable "Elementary Meteorology," and fifteen have gone by since Dr. Frank Waldo gave us his smaller book, with the same title. Both of these books have done excellent service. There has, naturally enough, been a growing demand for a newer text-book of meteorology, in English, presenting the recent developments of a science which has advanced with such remarkable rapidity during the last ten or a dozen years. The time was most opportune for the publication of Professor Moore's "Descriptive Meteorology," which we feel sure will meet a very general need on the part of a large number of teachers and students all over the United States. The author's object was "to provide, so far as possible, the young men entering the service of the United States Weather Bureau with a comprehensive introduction to modern meteorology," but, as the author rightly says, "to meet their needs in this particular is to provide equally well for all others who are beginning seriously this important science."

We welcome the new book. It will do good work in advancing the study of the science of the atmosphere. Professor Moore has covered the usual ground, and has done it well. He has given rather more space than is perhaps necessary to the physical conditions and processes at the beginning of this book; to the composition of the atmosphere, and to optical phenomena. He has dismissed with comparatively brief mention such important topics as the distribution of temperature and pressure over the earth's surface. It is perfectly natural, in view of the author's position as Chief of the Weather Bureau, and of his main object in writing the book, that special emphasis should be laid on the work of his colleagues in the Weather Bureau and on the work of the Bureau itself. We cannot help feeling that too much space has been devoted to Professor Bigelow's investigations of cyclones and anticyclones, of vortex phenomena, and of the general circulation of the atmosphere, important as these studies are. There is, it should be noted, but scant reference to recent European work along similar lines. The general reader will, we are afraid, gain a somewhat one-sided view of some of the recent advances in meteorology if he confines his studies to Professor Moore's book. In other words, the Weather Bureau tinge is somewhat too pronounced.

For teaching purposes, the "Descriptive Meteorology" lacks something of the logical and systematic arrangement which is characteristic of Professor Davis's earlier book. There is also a rather striking lack of adequate explanation of many rather essential subjects, such, for example, as the deflective effect of the earth's rotation. We regret to see the classification of the winds given as permanent, periodic and non-periodic. But it is not the province of a reviewer to pick out small details which he himself happens to dislike. In spite of what seem to us some rather regrettable faults, Professor Moore's book is one which will certainly receive, and deserves to receive, a hearty welcome. It will serve, and serve well, to disseminate among a large number of earnest students sound meteorological knowledge. And it will doubtless be read with great profit by many persons who have been waiting for just such a book, and who can in no sense be called students of meteorology. It will fill the need which, during the past ten years, has been increasingly felt by a larger and larger number of our teachers who are concerned either with meteorology directly, or with the larger number of our teachers who are concerned either with meteorology directly, or with the larger aspects of general geography. We call particular attention to the short bibliographies which are placed at the end of all the chapters, and will prove extremely useful. The important work of Professor W. J. Humphreys on the temperatures of the free air is well summarized in Chapter VIII. The chapter on Forecasting is particularly clear, interesting, and well illustrated. This chapter will prove very helpful to the general reader.

We cannot help expressing regret that an American text-book of meteorology should make such inadequate mention of the admirable work done at the Blue Hill Observatory, under the direction of Professor A. Lawrence Rotch, during the past twenty-five years. And we also wish to point out that a book which weighs, as this one does, about three pounds, is a striking illustration of the extreme inconvenience which our American publishers cause their readers by reason of the continued use of wholly unnecessarily heavy paper.

R. DeC. Ward.

Physische Meereskunde. Von Prof. Dr. Gerhard Schott. 143 pp., maps, illustrations and index. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung, Leipzig, 1910 80 pfg.

An excellent compendium of oceanography by one of the leading authorities on the subject. After a short history of the development of the physical study of